19. A method for determining the presence of HIV antibodies in an unknown test sample without the use of ELISA, Western Blot and Thin Layer Liquid Phase methods for the analysis of HIV antibodies, wherein the said method comprises the steps of preparing a test means by successfully impregnating a solid, absorbent, carrier matrix in the following order;

a) buffer and IgG antibody; and
b) buffer, HIV antigen conjugated to microparticles, IgG conjugated to microparticles; and
c) buffer and HIV antibody,

drying said test means, placing test sample on test means, and determining the quantity of HIV antibodies in said test sample by comparing the relative intensity of the assay line produced to the relative intensity of the control line.

20. The method according to claim 19 wherein said HIV antibody is selected from the group consisting of HIV antibody type I or HIV antibody type II.

21. The method according to claim 19 wherein said HIV antigen is selected from the group consisting of HIV antigens type I, HIV antigen type II, or recombinant HIV antigen.

22. The method according to claim 19 in which the buffer is selected from the group consisting of citrate, hepes, tris (trizma), taps, popso, tes, pipes, mopso, tricine, mops, mes, bicine, bes, caps, epps, dipso, ches, capso, ampso, aces, ada, bis-tris-propane, tapso, heppso, tea, amp, phosphate, phthalate, succinate, hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, acetic acid, sodium hydroxide, or potassium hydroxide.

23. A method for detecting HIV antibodies employing a dry chemistry test strip means to measure the HIV antibodies concentration in a test sample without the use of ELISA, Western Blot and Thin Layer Liquid Phase methods for analysis of HIV antibodies, wherein the said method comprises the steps of preparing a test means by successively impregnating an absorbent carrier matrix with reagent solutions as follows;

a) buffer and enzyme conjugated to HIV antigen; and
b) indicator substrate complex,

drying said test means, dipping completed test means into test sample, and determining the quantity of HIV antibodies present in said test sample by comparing the relative intensity of the color produced by the reaction of HIV antibody to the test means and comparing the color produced to a color chart with color blocks referenced to specific concentrations of HIV antibodies.

24. The method according to claim 23 wherein the said enzyme is selected from the group consisting of Galactodidase, Cellobiosidase, Arabinosidase, Fucosidase, Galactosaminidase, Glucosaminidase, Glucosidase, Glucuronidase, Lactosidase, Maltosidase, Mannosidase, or Xylosidase.

25. The method according to claim 23 wherein the said indicator substrate complex is selected from the group consisting of 5-bromo-6-chloro-3-indoxyl-beta-D-galacatopyranoside, 4-Aminophenyl-beta-D-galactopyranoside, 3-indoxyl-beta-D-galactopyranoside, 5-Bromo-4-chloro-3-indoxyl-beta-D-galactopyranoside, 5-Bromo-3-indoxyl-beta-D-galactopyranoside, 6-chloro-3-indoxyl-beta-D-galactopyranoside, 6-Fluoro-3-indoxyl-beta-D-galactopyranoside, 8-Hydroxyquinoline-beta-D-galactopyranoside, 5-Iodo-3-indoxyl-beta-D-galactopyranoside, N-Methylindoxyl-beta-D-galactopyranoside, 2-Nitrophenyl-beta-D-galactopyranoside, 4-Nitrophenyl-beta-D-galactopyranoside, Naphthol AS-BI-beta-D-galactopyranoside, and 2-Naphthyl-beta-D-galactopyranoside or 4-Methylumbelliferyl-beta-D-glucuronic acid.

26. The method according to claim 23 wherein said buffer is selected from the group consisting of citrate, hepes, tris (trizma), taps, popso, tes, mopso, tricine, mops, mes, bicine, bes, caps, epps, dipso, ches, capso, ampso, aces, ada, bis-tris-propane, tapso, heppso, tea, amp, phosphate, phthalate, succinate, hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, acetic acid, sodium hydroxide, or potassium hydroxide.

27. A method for detecting HIV antibodies employing a dry chemistry test strip means to measure the HIV antibodies concentration in a test sample without the use of ELISA, Western Blot and Thin Layer Liquid Phase methods for analysis of HIV antibodies, wherein the said method comprises the steps of preparing a test means by successively impregnating an absorbent carrier matrix with reagent solutions as follows;

a) buffer, horseradish peroxidase conjugated to HIV antigen; and

b) buffer, tetramethylbenzidine, and urea peroxide,

drying said test means, dipping completed test means into test sample, and determining the quantity of HIV antibodies present in said test sample by comparing the relative intensity of the color produced by the reaction of HIV antibody to the test means and comparing the color produced to a color chart with color blocks referenced to specific concentrations of HIV antibodies.

28. The method according to claim 27 wherein said tetramethylbenzidine can be substituted with one of the following selected from the group consisting of 2,2'-Azino-di-(3-ethylbenzthiazolinesulfonic acid) diammonium salt, 3-Amino-9-ethyl carbazole, 2-5, dimethyl-2,5-dihydroperoxyhexane, Bis{4-[N-(3'-sulfo-n-propyl)-N-n-ethyl]amino-2,6-dimethylphenyl}methane, N-Ethyl-N-(2-hydroxy-3-sulfopropyl)-3-methoxyaniline, N-Ethyl-N-(3-sulfopropyl)-3-methoxyaniline, N-Ethyl-N-(2-hydroxy-3-sulfopropyl)aniline, N-Ethyl-N-(3-sulfopropyl)-3,5-dimethylaniline, N-Ethyl-N-(2-hydroxy-3-sulfopropyl)-3-methylaniline, N-Ethyl-N-(3-sulfopropyl)-3-methylaniline, N-(3-sulfopropyl)aniline, N-Ethyl-N-(2-hydroxy-3-sulfopropyl)-3,5-dimethoxy-aniline, N-Ethyl-N-(3-sulfopropyl)-3,5-dimethoxyaniline, N-Ethyl-N-(3-sulfopropyl)aniline, N-(2-hydroxy-3-sulfopropyl)-3,5-dimethoxyaniline, N-(3-sulfopropyl)-3,5-dimethoxyaniline, N-Ethyl-N-(2-hydroxy-3-sulfopropyl)-3,5-dimethylaniline, N,N-Bis(4-sulfobutyl)-3,5-dimethylaniline, pyrogallol, 4-aminoantipyrine, 2,4-Dichlorophenol, N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, p-Hydroxybenzene Sulfonate, N,N-Dimethylaniline, 3,5-Dichloro-2-Hydroxybenzenesulfonate, Sodium N-Ethyl-N-(3-Sulfopropyl)-m-Anisidine, N-Ethyl-N-(2-hydroxy-3-Sulfopropyl)-m-toluidine 3-Methyl-2-benzothiazolinonehydrazone or Dimerhylaniline.

29. The method according to claim 27 wherein said buffer is selected from the group consisting of citrate, hepes, tris (trizma), taps, popso, tes, mopso, tricine, mops, mes, bicine, bes, caps, epps, dipso, ches, capso, ampso, aces, ada, bis-tris-propane, tapso, heppso, tea, amp, phosphate, phthalate, succinate, hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, acetic acid, sodium hydroxide, or potassium hydroxide.

30. A method for determining the presence of HIV antibodies in an unknown test sample without the use of ELISA, Western Blot and Thin Layer Liquid Phase methods for analysis of HIV antibodies, wherein the said method comprises the steps of preparing a test means by successfully impregnating a solid, absorbent, carrier matrix in the following order;

a) buffer and IgG antibody; and

b) buffer, IgG conjugated to microparticles,

drying said test means, placing test sample on test means, and determining the quantity of anti-HIV in said test sample by comparing the relative intensity of the assay line produced to the relative intensity of the control line.

31. The method according to claim 30 wherein the buffer is selected from the group consisting of citrate, hepes, tris (trizma), taps, popso, tes, pipes, mopso, tricine, mops, mes, bicine, bes, caps, epps, dipso, ches, capso, ampso, aces, ada, bis-tris-propane, tapso, heppso, tea, amp, phosphate, phthalate, succinate, hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, acetic acid, sodium hydroxide, or potassium hydroxide.

32. The method according to claim 30 wherein the microparticles are selected from the group consisting of gold, rubber, latex, plastics, synthetic solids, metals or other suitable material that will form a solid platform or substrate for the covalent attachment of said IgG.